

Kentucky Tribune.

Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Internal Improvement and General Information.

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DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 643.

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.
OFFICE--Third street, north of Main.

TERMS.
For annum, in advance, \$2 00
Within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00
If no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING.
For each square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50 cts.
Long and Protracted Notices, each, 1 50
Announcing a candidate for any office, 1 50
Continuing same until election, 2 00
Announcement fees to be paid in advance.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
Advertisements of a personal character, charged double.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings, Marriages and Deaths, published free.
Obituary Notices, exceeding 12 lines in length, charged as advertisements.

JOB-WORK.
Of every description, promptly attended to in the best style, on reasonable terms.

R. CARSON,
STANFORD, KY.,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs,
Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.

THE undersigned having purchased the old and well known Stanford Drug Store, is prepared to fill all orders in his line. He will at all times keep a large and superior stock of the above named articles, together with

Stationery, and Fancy Articles,
Patent Medicines,
Soaps, Perfumery, &c. &c.

He invites a call from all who may need anything in his line of business, as he is confident they will be pleased with his prices, as well as with the quality of the articles he offers for sale.

Physicians' orders carefully filled at all hours.

JAMES M. GRAY, JR.,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, &c.,
MAIN STREET, PERRYVILLE, KY.

HAVING bought out the Drug Store of J. W. GRAY, I intend keeping on hands a good supply of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
Tobacco, Cigars, various brands.**

Brushes of all kinds,
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
All of which I will sell on good terms.

J. M. GRAY, JR.,
Perryville, Oct. 5, 1855

BOOK-KEEPING.

ARRANGEMENTS for the future, requiring me to terminate my course in Double Entry Book-keeping within a specified time, I would urge upon all who desire to embrace this very favorable opportunity, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the science, to the importance of an immediate commencement.

Instruction Rooms first door north of the residence of Rev. J. K. Burch.

Terms for the whole course, \$25 00.

W. W. BARR.
Danville, Nov. 2, 1855

BOYLE GARDENS.

Near Danville, Ky.

G. H. WITHERS,
PROPRIETOR.

A VERY large and choice selection of young Trees, now ready for delivery, embracing
Apples, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, and Apricots.
A great variety of every kind of fruit tree, and the most improved varieties of Strawberry Plants, Grape Vines, &c. I warrant true to name. Together with a selection of Shrubs, Evergreens, Green-House Plants, &c. &c.
Orders from a distance promptly and carefully filled, and the Trees properly packed for transportation.

Catalogues furnished on application, by letter or otherwise.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT

RAIL-ROADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Two Passenger Trains Daily!

ON and after Monday, October 22d, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Lexington and Louisville as follows, viz:
Leave Lexington..... 6 o'clock, A. M.
" Louisville..... 11 40 A. M.
" Louisville..... 6 o'clock, A. M.
" Lexington..... 11 15 A. M.

The Morning Train from Lexington stops 20 minutes at Frankfort for breakfast, and Morning Train from Louisville stops 15 minutes for breakfast at Lexington.

The 6 o'clock A. M. Train from Lexington connects by the afternoon train at Jeffersonville for Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points West.

Passengers by the 11 40 A. M. Train remain over night at Louisville, and resume by the Jeffersonville Railroad next morning for all points West.

Trains on the New Albany Railroad leave New Albany at 3 10 A. M. for St. Louis, Chicago, &c.

SAM. GILL,
Sup't. Lex. & Frank. & Lou. & N. R. R.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

You have convened according to the terms of the constitution to deliberate upon, and to provide for the general welfare and interests of our commonwealth. I tender to you my congratulations upon the happy and prosperous condition of our beloved Commonwealth. That our State must indeed be called, that would not bow in humble and grateful gratitude for the extraordinary blessings which have been conferred upon it by a merciful Providence. With blessed upon it by a merciful Providence. With blessed upon it by a merciful Providence. With blessed upon it by a merciful Providence.

Blessed with peace—calmly a soil of the richest and most productive, with the heritage of liberty as the birthright of every citizen, governed by a system of equal, just, and salutary laws—the constitutional guaranty to every one to worship Almight God according to the dictates of his own conscience—attached to a National Government, which has expanded into a Union of thirty-one sovereign republics, all alike free, inhabited by twenty-five millions of kindred citizens—our people have indeed cause to be grateful to God for his wonderful kindness to us as a State and Nation, and for the wisdom which has endowed our Father who achieved the independence and secured to us the liberty we enjoy.

The constitution of the State having prescribed biennial sessions of the Legislature, it becomes my duty, in giving to you information of the state of the Commonwealth, to refer you to the report of the Auditor for the year 1854, which I have the honor to submit to you.

It will be seen, as stated by my predecessor in his last message, that the balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1853, was \$167,187.10, and the receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1853, to the 10th of October, 1854, amounted to \$697,425.55—making an aggregate of \$864,612.65. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$773,351.47—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, of \$91,261.18. During this year, and out of these receipts, there was transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the five cents revenue, taxes on forfeited lands, and tax on interest, \$29,427.20. The balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, \$61,833.98. During this year, and out of these receipts, there was transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the five cents revenue, taxes on forfeited lands, and tax on interest, \$29,427.20. The balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, \$61,833.98.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1854, to the 10th of October, 1855, amounted to \$773,351.47—making an aggregate of \$1,387,964.12. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$1,294,692.65—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1855, of \$93,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1855, to the 10th of October, 1856, amounted to \$864,612.65—making an aggregate of \$2,252,576.77. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$2,161,305.30—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1856, of \$91,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1856, to the 10th of October, 1857, amounted to \$912,612.65—making an aggregate of \$3,165,189.42. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$3,073,917.95—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1857, of \$91,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1857, to the 10th of October, 1858, amounted to \$1,004,612.65—making an aggregate of \$4,169,802.07. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$4,077,530.60—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1858, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1858, to the 10th of October, 1859, amounted to \$1,116,612.65—making an aggregate of \$5,286,414.72. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$5,194,143.25—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1859, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1859, to the 10th of October, 1860, amounted to \$1,228,612.65—making an aggregate of \$6,515,027.37. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$6,422,755.90—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1860, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1860, to the 10th of October, 1861, amounted to \$1,340,612.65—making an aggregate of \$7,855,640.02. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$7,763,368.55—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1861, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1861, to the 10th of October, 1862, amounted to \$1,452,612.65—making an aggregate of \$9,308,252.67. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$9,215,981.20—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1862, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1862, to the 10th of October, 1863, amounted to \$1,564,612.65—making an aggregate of \$10,872,865.32. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$10,780,593.85—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1863, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1863, to the 10th of October, 1864, amounted to \$1,676,612.65—making an aggregate of \$12,549,477.97. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$12,457,206.50—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1864, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1864, to the 10th of October, 1865, amounted to \$1,788,612.65—making an aggregate of \$14,338,090.62. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$14,245,819.15—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1865, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1865, to the 10th of October, 1866, amounted to \$1,900,612.65—making an aggregate of \$16,238,703.27. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$16,146,431.80—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1866, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1866, to the 10th of October, 1867, amounted to \$2,012,612.65—making an aggregate of \$18,251,315.92. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$18,159,044.45—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1867, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1867, to the 10th of October, 1868, amounted to \$2,124,612.65—making an aggregate of \$20,375,928.57. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$20,283,657.10—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1868, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1868, to the 10th of October, 1869, amounted to \$2,236,612.65—making an aggregate of \$22,612,541.22. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$22,520,269.75—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1869, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1869, to the 10th of October, 1870, amounted to \$2,348,612.65—making an aggregate of \$24,961,153.87. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$24,868,882.40—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1870, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1870, to the 10th of October, 1871, amounted to \$2,460,612.65—making an aggregate of \$27,421,766.52. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$27,329,495.05—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1871, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1871, to the 10th of October, 1872, amounted to \$2,572,612.65—making an aggregate of \$29,994,379.17. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$29,902,107.70—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1872, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1872, to the 10th of October, 1873, amounted to \$2,684,612.65—making an aggregate of \$32,678,991.82. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$32,586,720.35—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1873, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1873, to the 10th of October, 1874, amounted to \$2,796,612.65—making an aggregate of \$35,475,604.47. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$35,383,333.00—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1874, of \$92,271.47.

The receipts into the treasury from the 10th of October, 1874, to the 10th of October, 1875, amounted to \$2,908,612.65—making an aggregate of \$38,384,217.12. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but also the revenue for the two Centennial School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$38,291,945.65—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1875, of \$92,271.47.

period were \$519,115.87—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1855, of \$143,475.61. From the 10th of October, 1855, to the 10th of November, 1855, there was transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the five cents revenue, taxes on forfeited lands, and tax on interest, \$29,427.20. The balance in the Sinking Fund, on the 10th of November, 1855, of \$114,048.41—the three cents making an aggregate amount of \$234,647.71. The expenditures from the 10th of October, 1855, to 30th of November, 1855, were \$20,000.00—leaving a balance in the Sinking Fund, on the 30th of November, 1855, of \$94,647.71. This balance is after the payment of the interest due 1st of January, 1856. This entire surplus may be safely used in purchasing the bonds of the State, and I have accordingly anxiously sought to make such investment. The holders of our bonds, however, seem reluctant to bring them into market, and consequently the fund has only been kept in the hands of the State, and has remained on deposit in our banks without yielding anything to the Sinking Fund. The commissioners concerned with that as long as it remained on deposit in our banks without yielding anything to the Sinking Fund. The commissioners concerned with that as long as it remained on deposit in our banks without yielding anything to the Sinking Fund.

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operation to whatever may advance the cause of education, or give stability to, or increase the usefulness of, our common school system.

As much of the business of the State intended to be necessarily conducted by the revenue department of the Government, I suggest, the propriety of his removing his office to the seat of government, where more frequent meetings can be had of the Board of Education, and more efficient supervision of the physical and moral condition of the State.

The condition of our charitable institutions will be a subject for your inquiry and investigation. You will have before you the reports of those under whose superintendence they are conducted, and it will be your duty to touch the humane and philanthropic heart, of their establishment has in no manner been misdirected or perverted, and if it has, to apply the necessary corrective.

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Washington, Dec. 28.

House continued voting, and four more ballots were had, the 22d resulting as follows: Banks, 100; Richardson, 68; Fuller, 30; Pennington, 6; scattering, 5. Whole number cast, 205; necessary to a choice, 103.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, made a brief statement to show that Mr. Banks had left the American party and joined the Unionists, for the express purpose and design of resisting what is called as the aggression of slavery.

Mr. Grow, in reply, said that those voting for Mr. Banks understood their duties without instruction or advice from the other side of the House.

Mr. Smith responded that he wished the country to understand the character of the man the Unionists were voting for. The balloting was then resumed, and two more votes were had, the last of 84th ballot resulting as follows: Banks, 98; Richardson, 68; Fuller, 29; Pennington, 6; scattering, 4.

Humphrey Marshall then, at 5 o'clock, moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 47 majority. Mr. Orr subsequently moved an adjournment, which prevailed by 10 majority, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 28.

Between fifty and sixty Democrats attended a caucus held at the capitol this evening. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, chairman, and Messrs. English, and Ruffin, secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cobb, of Georgia, Caldwell, and others, counselling the Democrats to stand by their candidates and platform; and that their course was approved by their political brethren throughout the country. Some of the speakers thought a union with the Americans could not be effected, as several of the latter had declared, in the House, that a combination candidate must be taken from the American party. At 10 o'clock no distinctive proposition had been submitted.

House.—Balloting for Speaker was resumed, after calling the roll, and two ballots were taken. The last, on eighty-eighth ballot, resulted as follows: Banks, 103; Richardson, 68; Fuller, 32; scattering, 5. One hundred and six necessary to a choice.

Washington, Dec. 31.

House.—Immediately after reading the journal, Webster, private Secretary to the President, appeared, announcing from the President the message in writing. Great excitement was produced, and Mr. Clingman moved it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays, and on motion, that the message be read, no reading was wanted till the House was organized.

Giddings and others anxiously struggled for the floor.

Mr. Clingman did not know what the message contains, but the President has a right on the table of Congress, when in his judgment it is necessary to communicate it in writing. The Constitution given him this authority.

Mr. Campbell contended that the reading of the message is business, and that no business can be transacted till the House organize. The sending of the message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. Clingman was perfectly willing—"The gentleman shall decide on the question of order."

Mr. Orr said that the Constitution expressly recognizes this body as the House, saying the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought Ohio Campbell raised his point too soon. It is respectful to the President that the message should be read.

Ohio Campbell replied that it was utterly useless to have it read, unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. Stephens insisted that the message should be read, saying it might contain matters important for Congress to know.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, contended this is not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate till the organization.

Mr. Giddings said, this is too great a question to be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly, boldly, on its merits. It was an attempted innovation on the practice of this government. If it was important for the President to communicate, why did the President delay it four weeks? He would not submit to such proceedings.

A debate was had concerning the constitutional power in the above premises, during which Mr. Orr said—"The sending of the message at this time was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was, shall it be received?"

Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought the message should be received, and laid on the table till the House organized.

The House after a long debate refused to read the message, and laid it whole subject on the table. Adjourned till Wednesday.

The President's message took almost everybody by surprise. His intention to transmit it to Congress being known only to a few friends within fifteen minutes of the time his private Secretary started with it from the White House. The act was without the advisement of the Cabinet. Some regard it as a kind of new year's gift.

Mr. Seward inquired whether the ground taken by the British Government regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: "That it was merely prospective in its operation, and had no reference to the actual occupation by that country of the territory in question, was the understanding of the U. S. Government when the treaty was made. Mr. Clayton then being Secretary of State."

Mr. Clayton replied that it was an entirely new construction, something of which he had never before heard.

The debate was further continued at some length, and the Senate finally adjourned until Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New-York, Dec. 28.

The steamship Pacific arrived from Liverpool at 5 o'clock this evening, with dates to Saturday, the 15th inst.

The news is highly interesting. The long expected capture of "Kars" by the Russians has at last taken place. No particulars have been received, except that brought by Gen. Krutz and another officer, who escaped in order to hasten the advance of Omar Pasha to the relief of the city. At that time Gen. Williams was about sending a flag of truce to offer capitulation. Nothing further is known, but it is believed the garrison surrendered, as there was only 8,000 of a weak force to meet through the Russian army.

Omar Pasha was near Kait, which the Russians held in force.

The only event of importance that has transpired in the Crimea is an attack made by the Russians on the extremity of the French lines. The Russians were 20,000 strong, and after an hour's fighting withdrew.

Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned.

The firing continues between the north and south side of Sevastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan in Berlin, Hamburg and Holland for fifty million roubles, at 5 per cent. It is quoted at 85.

The Austrian army is being reduced to the peace footing.

The Government of Naples publishes a convention with the United States, defining the rights of neutrality.

England.—The Queen's order in council authorizes £475,000, in notes of the Bank of England, beyond the amount specified in the bank charter.

With respect to the prospect of peace we have a mass of contradictory statements. If negotiations are on foot they have not progressed a step. It is known that difference exists in the British Cabinet. Lords Palmerston and Parnham are the prosecution of the war. The rest of the Cabinet, supported by Napoleon, suggest the importance of embracing the present opportunity to negotiate peace.

California News.

New York, Dec. 28.

The United States mail steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived at 4 o'clock this P. M., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 21st inst., 275 passengers, and \$1,400,000 in treasure.

The steamer Golden Age, with New York dates to the 5th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th.

The Cortes, with dates to the 9th, arrived on the 4th of December.

The war in the north is progressing with much violence and considerable disaster on both sides.

Nearly all the Indians of the north are arrayed against the whites.

A true bill has been found against Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson.

The festival at San Francisco in honor of the fall of Sevastopol, ended in a row. There were 10,000 persons present.

Crime is on the increase and the papers teem with murders.

The steamer Georgiana, burst her boiler at Peta Lane, killing two persons and wounding many. The accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat. They have been arrested.

On the 30th of November, the United States frigate Independence saluted the French flag on the corvette Erebos, as preparation for the arrest of Consul Dillon, who there raised his flag. In an engagement at Paylip-nor, the Indians were defeated with the loss of 30 killed. Several engagements have occurred between the volunteers and Indians, in which the latter were worsted.

The United States forces have returned to Dallas, to await the orders of Gen. Wool. Governor Douglas, of Van Couvers Island has placed arms and ammunition at the disposal of Gov. Mason. At the mouth of Big River, Mendocino, on the 28th of October, a tremendous swell from the ocean broke in and wrecked the American brig Kingsburg and North Bend, and a Chilean bark. Six lives were lost.

After the breaking up of the Sevastopol celebration in San Francisco, a large procession of Americans marched to the Russian Consul's residence. Ex-Gov. McDugal was among the speakers upon the occasion.

KANSAS.—We noticed a few days ago, that the danger of an armed conflict in Kansas had passed by, the free-state men having given up the party rescued from the Sheriff, and promised to comply with the laws of the territory hereafter. The Baltimore American well remarks, that the lesson to be derived from recent events in that territory ought to be serviceable both to the people there, and to the country at large. It has shown that civil war is not a thing to be rushed into unwarily, and that war when men with arms in their hands, inflamed by passion, and urged on by false and exaggerated reports, had been brought into a contact so close that a mere spark would have led to actual conflict, that yet even in that emergency the responsibility was shared by both, reason allowed its quiet influence, and consequences that would have hereafter been deplored averted. After a storm comes the calm, and we may hope that now will occur the happy moment in which conciliation and compromise will be allowed their influence in Kansas, and the will of the people as to the institutions of the State fairly and decisively expressed, and unanimously recognized as an end of annoying and dangerous controversy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.—The name of this gentleman, who was a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1824, is very familiar to the old politicians of that day. He was the regular nominee of the Congressional caucus of the old Democratic party, and, although he was beaten, he continued to be held in high estimation by the country. We have just seen Mr. Colton's late edition of the private correspondence of Mr. Clay, yet we find in the Philadelphia North American a long article upon it from which we copy the following passage:

One revelation of these volumes is very painful and discreditable, not to Mr. Clay, but to another public man whose fame, sanctified or protected somewhat by a misfortune and physical suffering, has hitherto been free from reproach. In 1824 and 1826 Mr. Crawford, elected by paralytic disease, was virtually withdrawn from the contests, and almost from the sight and thoughts of the busy world around, and so he continued to the public, simply "a name and a memory."

But it now seems that in 1830, while General Jackson was President and Mr. Clay about to be a candidate against him, Mr. Crawford wrote a private letter to the latter suggesting his own name as the most available, and promising Mr. Clay a place in the Cabinet in case the game succeeded, adding in a postscript that a similar suggestion had been made to Mr. Van Buren. Of this most discreditable suggestion, unaccountable, indeed, except on the supposition of impaired intellect, Mr. Clay simply said: "I have never written to him since I received that letter, nor do I desire any correspondence with him again." And then he adds, probably feeling some pity for Mr. Crawford's enfeebled condition of body or mind, the latter affording some excuse for the folly. "I shall not, however, permit the publication of his letter. It could only be justified by some public good, and I see none that it would accomplish."

Mr. Clay's family or posthumous editor think differently, and in spite of his forbearance publish the letter, and down goes another reputation.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the following letter dated London, Dec. 7:

"I think I may venture to assure you that there is a strong probability of an early termination of the Russian war. I believe that Austria has certainly submitted propositions to France and England for its conclusion, with the assurance, that if accepted by them and afterwards rejected by Russia, she will immediately put an end to all hesitancy on the subject and join with the allies against the Czar."

These propositions, I am assured, receive Louis Napoleon's approval, and he expressed his willingness to accede to them, and the British Government, somewhat reluctantly adopted his policy.

SOUTH CAROLINA STILL "ISOLATED."

The attempt to induce South Carolina to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention has failed. The Charleston Mercury says:

"A meeting of the members of the Legislature was called to elect delegates large to the proposed National Convention and to provide for the election of delegates from the Congressional districts. The time came, but the meeting was attended, we are assured, by no more than a half dozen persons. It was a ridiculous failure. No attempt was made even to organize."

HONORS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—

The London Chronicle, of the 5th of December, noticing a public occasion on which Mr. Buchanan was present, says:

"The individual upon whom the band and the company united in their desire to do honor was Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who was received with loud demonstrations of applause, while the band struck up 'Yankee Doodle.' The French Ambassador, unfortunately, entered while the band was at the height of the refrain, and the announcement of his name was quite lost in the noisy republican air, so that he passed by with scarcely any acknowledgment."

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL of Pennsylvania adhering to the national platform, which has been in session in Philadelphia, well attended, and the members were enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted, approving the course of Messrs. Knowlton, Eddy, Minkus, and Fuller, of Pa., in the House of Representatives; for refusing to condescend with those who regard national issues as more important than Americanism in the present.

CHOLERA IN BRAZIL.—Cholera has almost disappeared from Bahia, while it is ravaging Rio de Janeiro, and spreading in the interior. At Rio, up to the fifth of November, the total mortality by it was one thousand and seven hundred and seventy. At Para, during the month of October, the mortality was one hundred and eighteen from cholera, and twenty-five from yellow fever.

CORRUPTION IN THE SENATE.—

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: The public will not fail to have observed that the Committee on Printing was excluded from the general report of Standing Committees in the Senate. It is not quite convenient just now to assign the peculiar reason which occasioned this exception, but the fact is by no means secret about the Capitol that interest was made for a partial change in its construction, which failed to inspire the same degree of confidence that it did as originally constituted, and which attracted so much comment and attention as to induce a second consideration of the matter. The fact is too notorious to be concealed much longer from general publicity that position in the Senate Chamber and on certain Committees had been employed to advance personal and pecuniary objects wholly inconsistent with the faithful discharge of duty, and still more so with the obligations of a reasonable integrity. It is about time this infamous system was broken up and those engaged in it were exposed to public loathing.

ADULTERATION OF FOREIGNERS.—During the last Congress, says the Mobile Advertiser, and while the Nebraska Kansas bill was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Clayton moved to amend the bill so that the right of suffrage and of holding office in those territories, should be exercised only by citizens of the United States. This was a most reasonable amendment, for certainly it would seem to be monstrously absurd that foreigners, unnaturalized foreigners, owing unqualified allegiance to foreign deposits and no allegiance at all to any power in the country should be allowed to make by their votes the laws and institutions of our territories and fill the offices therein.

The Clayton amendment passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one, all the Freeholders of the body, such as Chase and Wade of Ohio, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden and Hamlin of Maine, Foot of Vermont, and Seward of New York, voting in the negative, and not a solitary Senator from the whole South voting with them. One of the reasons why the Freeholders of the Senate all voted against the amendment, and all the Southern Senators for it, was that the grant of the elective franchise and the privilege of holding office in Nebraska Kansas to unnaturalized foreigners would enable a class men of almost universally Abolitionists, to have a vote in deciding whether slavery should not go in to our territories.

Why is it, then, says the Norfolk Beacon, that we now hear Southern men extolling the patriotism and Union loving spirit of the foreign born? If they are so patriotic, why did Southern Democratic Senators who profess to love them now so much, vote for Clayton's amendment? Their efforts now to make party capital for the foreigner, after that vote, look very bad indeed. Their calm and deliberate votes in Congress, belie their declarations on the stump.

WONDERS OF THE AGE!!

Entered according to Act of Congress.

Stuttering & Stammering

CURED,

Without Pain or Surgical Operation

BY PROF. JOHNSON.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

THIS new and truly wonderful discovery is the latest result of a long and patient investigation of the causes that produce Stuttering in Speech by Prof. Johnson, of Philadelphia, who was twenty-one years an inveterate stammerer. Since curing himself, he has been extending the benefit to others, and although he has cured two hundred persons, he has never failed in a single case! Prof. J. has a multitude of testimonials from his patients, and some of the most eminent Physicians, Divines and Statesmen of our country, which can be seen at any time, in regard to the efficiency of his important discovery; but he deems it unnecessary to publish them, in view of the following:

"I will make no charge if I fail to perform a thorough cure, to the satisfaction of the patient. I am willing to give any man \$300,000 who will produce any other theory by which Stammering can be thoroughly cured, and I will forfeit \$5,000 if any person can ever naturally stammer, when once cured by this system, which I believe is an art that has hitherto baffled the researches of science and practical investigation. Now let it be understood, I will hold responsible, and prosecute all persons meddling with any Rules without authority."

WM. H. JOHNSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Importers.

Notwithstanding I have a copy right secured for the above system, there are a few unprincipled men, who, with false representations and spurious rules, are attempting to impose upon the people, and reap the harvest that justly belongs to him who has labored for years to discover an art that has hitherto baffled the researches of science and practical investigation. Now let it be understood, I will hold responsible, and prosecute all persons meddling with any Rules without authority."

WM. H. JOHNSON.

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

JOHNSON'S RULES,

A Permanent Cure for

Stammering.

Rule 1.

Rule 2.

Rule 3.

Rule 4.

Rule 5.

Rule 6.

Rule 7.

Rule 8.

Rule 9.

Rule 10.

Rule 11.

Rule 12.

I do solemnly promise to keep the above Rules, and not to make them known to any other person, under the penalty of \$10,000.

Witness my hand,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1854, by William Johnson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Haverhill, Ky., Dec. 22d, 1855.

Editors Kentucky Tribune.

Sir—I notice in your last paper an advertisement, signed "Dr. Wyckoff," which seems intended to effect my reputation. He states that he has recently arrested two impostors, and is in close pursuit of others. If this language refers to me, and if he really wishes to see me, I will be happy to gratify and meet him at any time. My System, or Twelve Rules, are original with me, and I have a copyright secured, as may be seen in the advertisement accompanying this.

WM. H. JOHNSON.

"We, the undersigned, having been subject to inveterate Stammering during our life-time, (from 30 to 63 years), and having been permanently cured by the same by Prof. Johnson, we desire herein to testify our gratitude, while we commend him and his truly efficient system to those afflicted in a similar manner."

JOHN A. SMITH.

WILLIAM B. BIRD.

D. S. PUGH.

Geo. W. WARD.

SARON PETRON.

Haverhill, Ky., Dec. 24, 1855.

Prof. W. H. Johnson—Dear Sir: I am free to testify my conviction that you excel all others in the art of curing those afflicted with impediment in speech, and cordially wish you to succeed with your efforts and skill as richly deserve. I can say to those afflicted with Stuttering or stammering, that you can cure beyond a doubt, having myself been under the treatment of others, to no effect. You are the only man from whom I have received any benefit.

J. M. HOCKER.

Muscles of the Human Frame.

I have an anatomical print, showing the muscles, nerves, vessels, tendons, &c., of the human frame, with full reference, and a general treatise on the human system—showing the various causes that produce obstruction in speech. I have the plate stereotyped, and a copyright secured for the same.

PROF. JOHNSON.

Dec. 28, 1855.

W. & H. BURKHARDT,
417, Market-Street, between 4th & 5th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
AND DEALERS IN
Fine Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors,
Imported Fruits, Hermetically Sealed
Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Nuts,
Brooms, Wooden Ware,
Baskets, &c. &c.

Oct 26, '55 if

To the non-resident Heirs of

Thomas Davis, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the January term of the Boyle County Court, we will make application to said Court for an order to appoint Commissioners to allot Dower and divide the Land and Slaves of said decedent between the heirs.

MARY DAVIS, Widow,
HESTER A. GREEN,
Boyle co., Dec 21, '55 31 One of the Heirs.

Come up Gentlemen!

ONE of us being about to leave Danville, we are very desirous of settling up our business as soon as possible. Therefore, we respectfully request all those who have unsettled accounts with us, or who are indebted to us either by note or account, to come forward and let us square up.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.

dec 28, '55 if

Christmas and New Year's Gifts

WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform all those indebted to him, either by note or account, that he will be under great obligations to all those who will call and settle their respective dues with him between this and the 1st of January next. Come and come all!

Geo. W. COLLINS.

dec 21, '55 if

Boyle County Farm

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to quit farming, offers for sale the

DESIRABLE FARM

On which he resides,

Containing 448 Acres,

Situated 4 miles North of Danville, on the road to Shakerstown, and immediately on the Danville and Lexington Railroad. The improvements consist of a well built and handsomely finished brick house, with 8 good rooms, large hall, two porches, with dry cellar under the entire house, brick kitchen and meat house, large frame Barn, Servant's houses, Stables, Ice-house, &c. The Land lies well, and is in a good state of cultivation; it is well supplied with Timber and Fine wood. It has on it about two miles of Stone Fence; plenty of good never-failing Spring water, with 30 acres sown in Wheat. The neighborhood is as good as healthy as any in Kentucky.

Terms.—One-third to be paid when possession is given, say three weeks after it is sold, and the remainder in one and two years, without interest.

ASA SMITH.

Boyle co., dec 21, '55 31

FARM TO REAT!

AS Guardian, I will Rent to the highest bidder, on the premises,

On Saturday, December 26, 1855,

THE FARM

Formerly occupied by PIERCE VANARDELL, situated in Boyle county, near Mock's Bridge, on the Harrodsburg dirt road.

Terms made known on the day of renting.

A. I. CALDWELL, Guardian.

Boyle co., dec 21, '55 1

Desirable Town Property

IN PERRYVILLE,

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell, or exchange for a Farm in Boyle or one of the adjoining counties,

The Valuable Property

Now occupied by me in the town of Perryville, Boyle county, Ky., embracing a Lot of One Acre, on which are situated

Two Dwelling Houses!

One a Large Brick Building, nearly new, containing 7 good, well finished rooms, good Kitchen, Smoke-house, Pottery-house, and all other necessary Out-Buildings; together with an excellent Garden. The Yard is well set with Shrubs, Fruit Trees and vines, including the best varieties of the Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape, &c. The other house is part Brick, the remainder Frame, and known as the "Cave House," from the fact that it is built over a cave, in which there is a large never-failing Spring of the best and purest water. The cave is walled up, and makes an excellent Spring-house, in which milk, fresh meats, &c. are kept perfectly cool in the warmest weather. This house contains 7 rooms also, with a Porch and a brick Kitchen of 2 rooms attached. Both of the houses are convenient and pleasant Family Residences. The situation is very desirable, the town being a high character for healthfulness and for the morality of its citizens. There are in the town two good Schools for Males and Females.

The property would suit admirably for a Tavern Stand, being well arranged for such a business. There is attached to the premises an excellent STABLE and LOT, which I also wish to sell; the Stable being large enough to stand 30 horses, and do all around it, and a rat-proof corn crib. The Lot contains about 3 Acres, divided into 3 Lots, with never-failing water in each.

I have also for sale, either with the above named property, or separately, as desired,

About 50 Acres of No. 1 Land.

In a high state of cultivation, located on the Harrodsburg turnpike, and adjoining the town of Perryville.

Persons desiring to purchase or exchange Land for valuable Town Property, are invited to call and



JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.
DANVILLE, KY.

Friday, January 4, 1856.

In order to make room for the Governor's message, and other articles of general interest, we are obliged to omit much other interesting matter.

LETTER FROM GEN. COMBS.—We publish in another column a letter addressed by Gen. Leslie Combs, to the people of this county. We ask for this letter the careful and thoughtful attention of our citizens. We wish we had space and time, this week, to urge the proposition that it contains, and to make manifest the great importance of prompt action in regard to it. One thing is very evident, and that is, that unless Gen. Combs is furnished with the requisite means, the work on our railroad will have to be suspended, which suspension would be most unfortunate for all the interests of the County, and most disastrous to all the bright hopes so recently entertained of the speedy completion of the work. Gen. Combs deserves the thanks of the friends of the road, for the success he has already achieved, and he certainly merits the assistance of the stockholders, and others, whose interests he is endeavoring to enhance.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We place before our readers this morning, the first message of Gov. MOREHEAD to the Kentucky Legislature. For an early copy of the message, we are indebted to Col. Honigs, by whose thoughtful kindness, we have been saved from all the inconvenience which attends the reception of such documents at a late hour.

The message is an admirable State paper, honorable both to its highly distinguished author, and to the party by which he was placed in power. It will be read with interest by all who desire to know anything of the condition of the State, and we doubt not will be generally approved, even by those who differ politically from the Governor. It contains many recommendations to the Legislature, of matters of the highest public importance, to some of which we shall hereafter refer. But we cannot close this brief notice of the message, without some reference to its opening and closing paragraphs—the former acknowledging, in the most eloquent manner, our dependence upon the Almighty for our unexampled prosperity as a State, and for the innumerable blessings we enjoy in common with all the citizens of the Republic—the latter declaring in strong and patriotic terms, the firm devotion of Kentucky to the Union of the States, and deprecating as hostile to the best interests of the nation, the formation of geographical parties, praying one section of country against another in bitter controversy, alienating in feeling and interest those who otherwise would be bound together by the ties of a common national brotherhood. It is a matter of congratulation that the gubernatorial chair of our State is occupied by such a patriot and statesman as Gov. MOREHEAD. We are assured by the tone of his message, as well as by the knowledge of his ability and integrity, that all the rights of the State, will be guarded by him with a watchful care, while at the same time our proud Commonwealth will continue to occupy her old and honorable position as a pattern of conservatism, and of devotion to the Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President, on Monday last, made an unprecedented move, by sending in his annual message to an unauthorized Congress. He became, it seems, impatient at the protracted delay of the House in organizing, but in what respect, he thought to better matters by communicating his message to a body which had no power to act upon it, or upon any part of it, is a question which it would be difficult of solution, probably even by his exonerated himself. None of the suggestions or recommendations of the message can be acted upon, however, urgent or important they may be, until the House is organized, or other business being in order until that is effected.

In the Senate, the message was read, but its announcement in the House created much confusion, taking every one by surprise, and after a long debate, it was refused a reading, and the whole matter lay on the table. We received a copy of the Cincinnati Commercial containing the message, on Wednesday night, too late for us to attempt to give it to our readers in this paper, as we were compelled to go to press Thursday evening, in order to get our packets in the early mails. We publish a telegraphic abstract of some of the leading topics of the document, in another column.

GREENVILLE INSTITUTE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this long-established and excellent institution of learning. Mr. MULLINS, the principal, succeeded, years ago, in acquiring for "Greenville" a high character as an institution for the education of young ladies; and he has not suffered it to lose one of its exalted reputation. Everything about the whole establishment is so arranged and managed as to enable the pupils to make rapid progress in their studies, while their accommodations are of the most pleasant and home-like character. The buildings and grounds of "Greenville" exhibit the refined taste, as well as the enterprise of its distinguished principal, and we know of no similar institution which more strongly commends itself, in every respect, to the favorable notice and patronage of parents and guardians, who wish their daughters or wards to receive a thorough education in the ornamental as well as useful branches of learning.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, in his last letter, says: "The President is holding no levees yet, and the White House, with the exception of the famous East Room, is as exclusive and impenetrable as an Eastern harem. I doubt if many strangers would dare the trouble to visit it if it were not for the still greater attraction just opposite of Mills' magnificent statue of Jackson. As for Gen. Pierce himself, he is seldom seen, and less often talked about. His very existence seems almost a myth, even among his own partisans. How have the occupants of that really noble mansion dwindled down in intellectual and political importance? Who will be next next?"

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

This body assembled in Frankfort on Monday last, and both Houses at once proceeded to the election of officers.

Gov. Hardy, ex-officio President of the Senate, called that body to order, and after a few appropriate remarks, by way of an inaugural, the following officers were chosen: Clerk—J. Russell Hawkins, (Amer.) by a vote of 92, to 10 for Mr. Devitt, (Anti.) Assistant Clerk—Geo. H. McKinney, (Amer.) of Lincoln, by a vote of 92, to 10 for Ezekiel Brashers, (Anti.) Sergeant-at-Arms—John D. McClure, (Amer.) 93, David W. Towles, (Anti.) 9. Door Keeper—John W. Pruett, (Amer.) 92; Wm. Sharp, (Anti.) 9.

The usual committee to wait upon the Governor, was appointed, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Thos. J. Helm, Esq., Clerk of the last House, and the members duly sworn in, after which the following officers were chosen:

John B. Houston, of Clarke, Speaker; John M. McCorkle, of Green, Clerk; Charles Nourse, of Nelson, formerly editor of the Bardonia American, Assistant Clerk; Wm. Campbell, of Nicholas, Door-Keeper; and Joseph Gray, of Franklin, Sergeant-at-Arms.

There was but a single ballot for each officer elected. The vote for Speaker stood thus: Houston (Amer.) 56; N. Gaither (Anti) 37. For Clerk, McCorkle (Amer.) 57; B. J. Peters (Anti) 35. For Sergeant-at-Arms, Gray (Amer.) 56; V. B. Young (Anti) 36. For Door-Keeper, Campbell (Amer.) 58; L. B. Stoughton (Anti) 37. For Assistant Clerk, Nourse (Amer.) 56; B. C. Allie (Anti) 35.

The House then adjourned.

On Tuesday morning the message of the Governor was communicated to both Houses, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members. Leave was obtained by different members to introduce various bills.

THE PREMIUM CORN.

On New Year's day, the several lots of Corn, which had been deposited at our office, in response to the offer we made of a premium for the best (see our) were examined and compared, and the premium awarded. The judges were L. P. Fisher, J. G. Talbot and R. W. Washington, Esqs. There were eight different lots of Corn exhibited—of which Mr. John L. Dawson, of Lincoln, and Messrs J. D. Terhune, H. Bruce, W. H. Lightfoot, Saml. Ball, J. K. Bishop, Edw. Russell and Jos. Mc. James, of Boyle, were the growers. The judges, after a comparison and discussion of the merits of each lot, decided that of Mr. James to be the best, and we, agreeably to their decision, held subject to Mr. J.'s command, a can of fresh oysters. The premium corn is of a yellow variety, ears short and thick, and has a deep grain. The other lots embrace all the most admired and productive varieties. Taking the corn altogether, we have never seen any to equal, much less excel it, in the size of the ears, the number of grains to each ear, or in its general fine quality, either for stock or for bread-making.

SLEEPY WALKING—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Our sidewalks and streets, for nearly a week past, have been covered with a coating of ice, which, more especially on Saturday and Sunday last, rendered walking a dangerous business, and made it necessary for all who ventured out, either to mind their steps, or pay the penalty by measuring their length upon the ground. As people will be careless in such matters, of course many falls are reported, but only one, in this place, so far as we have heard, was attended with serious consequences. Mr. JOHN WALLACE, an old and well-known citizen, on Sunday morning last, received a very severe fall, by which his hip bone was fractured, thus rendering him a cripple for several months at least.

We understand that the stages running from Lexington to Harrodsburg, and from Crab Orchard to Lancaster, slipped off of their respective turnpikes a few days ago, but fortunately no one was injured by either accident.

IF NOT A COALITION, WHY THEN SHALL WE CALL IT?—We have noticed in another place the dwindling of the "immortal seventy-six" Richardson votes in the House, down to sixty-six. In no other way than that the missing members were not in Washington when the ballots were taken which made the falling-off manifest, but the question is, why were they not there? Their absence came very near electing the Black Republican candidate for Speaker. They should have known, upon leaving the Capitol, what might be the result of their absence. The failure of the opponents of Banks to be in the seats and cast their votes against him, was doing just as much for him; as his supporters could desire, and if two or three more had made it convenient to be absent on the 27th, he would most certainly have been chosen Speaker.

Then the question would have been raised whether he was elected by those who voted for him, or by those who were absent, and those business, if they desired to defeat him, was to be in their places, and vote *aye* last time. If the Richardson men are determined to vote for no one else, and at the same time are anxious for the House to organize, so that the appropriation bill may be passed, and the Democratic officials furnished with the "spoils," they have hit upon a very good plan to secure the object. Talk about bogus Democracy being "the true and tried friend of the South." It is the true friend of nothing on the face of the earth but the "spoils office," and every day the party lives, that fact is becoming more and more evident.

SUPREMACY OF PEANUTS.—The battle of Erie in Pennsylvania has won a new triumph. Her peanuts have conquered the steam engine, and outgated the commerce and travel of one-third of the Union. They have obstructed again the passenger trains of the South Shore (Lake Erie) roads. The Gazette, of this inconveniently placed borough, announces that hereafter all the "20 minutes," both East and West, will stop in Erie "20 minutes," and the "eating-house" will be closed until the train is ready to start.

The Senate of Virginia have lately passed a bill for the voluntary enslavement of a free negro of Southampton county. He is an old man, sixty years of age, and has been lately emancipated, but is anxious to remain in the condition of servitude, which he knows, by his own experience and observation, is the best and happiest condition for his race. So numerous are applications of this character, that it has been found necessary to introduce a general law into the Legislature for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes of the Commonwealth.

The St. Louis Republic, of Thursday last, says that the weather, since Saturday last, has been intensely cold—filling the river with ice, putting a stop to navigation, and suspending all commercial transactions.

The Lexington (Mo) Herald, of the 22nd, says that on the 15th the Free State constitution adopted by the Topeka convention, was voted for. A collision took place between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties at Leavenworth City, which resulted in the destruction of the ball-box and an entire suspension of voting. A house belonging to an anti-slavery man was burnt to the ground, and a pro-slavery man charged with the act, arrested, and lodged in jail. His friends rallied, broke open the jail, and burnt it to the ground. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties have sent for excitement.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOYLE COUNTY.

OFFICE LEX. AND DAN R. R. CO.,
LEXINGTON, JAN. 1, 1855.

I have repeatedly appeared before you since I have been entrusted with my present office, and explained to you fully and frankly my troubles and difficulties, at the same time that I presented the true condition and prospects of the important work under my charge. You cannot have forgotten, that at the time of my election as President, a very general impression existed, that the enterprise would prove a failure, and the whole stock be sacrificed, as in the case of the Mayville Road. Few believed that I could ever finish the great Bridge-towers. What has been his history since that time? I have directed to it my whole mind and attention—have gradually restored its lost credit—won back public confidence—forced the rescuers who had obtained all its remaining means, to disgorge, to some extent, their ill-gotten money, and relieved the Company from its incubus of the ill-advised contracts made with them. I have at the same time raised money from other sources to keep it alive and progress with the work with considerable rapidity—have added no new debts, and paid off a number of old ones.

For the public good, and the special advantage and convenience of the country south of Lexington, I have purchased the right of way from our old depot, established by my predecessors, on the south border of the city of Lexington, to the Covington depot on the northern limits. This will save the necessity of transshipping produce and merchandise in all time to come.

The construction of this infernal—almost a mile in length—through city lots and houses, has been very expensive, and I need your immediate aid to enable me to complete it. When done, I have a Locomotive and a train of construction cars, all paid for, ready to commence laying down the rails; and before next harvest, hope to reach the near side of the Kentucky River, and thus save two thirds of the price now paid for freight from and to your county, and its vicinity, to Lexington.

I do not ask you to subscribe to the stock, but I earnestly entreat you to help me to save from total loss the large amount you have already so generously subscribed and promptly paid, by investing a small additional sum in our Mortgage bonds, or the Income bonds of the Cor. & Lex. Railroad Company, paid as at par for stock by that Company. My views on that subject were fully stated in my last public address, and I need not here repeat them. I am sure this is the best way for you to secure, and with equal aid from you, we shall soon have the cars running on the lot division, and thus secure the early construction of the remaining ones by a sale of bonds at fair rates.

Respectfully,
LESLIE COMBS, Pres.

NICARAGUA—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE OFFICIALS.—New York has been and still is, in a state of excitement, caused by the detention of the steamer or Northern Light, by Mr. McKee, District Attorney, for the alleged reason that she had on board filibusters destined for Nicaragua. The Northern Light got up steam, and started down the bay in defiance of the authority of the District Attorney. The revenue cutter, Washington, was dispatched after the vessel, and fired a blank cartridge to bring her to. This not being regarded, the commander of the Washington fired a 48 pounder, which had the desired effect. The steamer returned and anchored in North river, and a number of men were taken from her, supposed to be filibusters. The District Attorney acted under the authority of President Pierce.

The vessel was afterwards searched and the boxes suspected of containing arms and munitions of war, were found filled with saddles, printing materials, &c. What a farce! When President Fillmore stopped the Cuban invaders, who were known to be such, and made no denial of it, every locomotive shot in the land denounced and abused him. Now we find that President Pierce has stopped a steamer on one of her regular trips, because she had on board passengers whom the officials chose to suspect, but who claimed to be going with peaceable intentions, as colonists, to Nicaragua, to settle and live under the existing government. In this latter case, the willful of President Fillmore does not open their mouths.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week, Clinton, youngest son of Walter Rods, Esq., sheriff of Fayette county, was accidentally shot by one of his companions, while rabbit hunting. He died from the effects of the wound, on Saturday evening.

CITIZENS BANK OF MEMPHIS.—The notes of this bank have been discredited by the banks and brokers of Louisville.

The sales of land along the line of the Illinois Railroad, up to the present time, amount to \$4,000,000.

There are now 531 students in the University of Virginia, in all its various departments.

The potato crop in Ireland is unusually large; some districts producing 250 bushels to the acre. Its total value amounts to twelve million pounds sterling.

There are now laid up in winter quarters at Chicago, two hundred and eighteen steamers and sail craft.

Virginia is pushing ahead her internal improvements with increased vigor.

The Mormons have established a settlement on the Salmon river, in the north east part of Oregon.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—According to a table in the New York Herald, there were, during last year, 27 steamboat accidents in the United States, whereby 176 persons were killed and 107 wounded. In 1854 there were 49 accidents, and 587 persons killed and 295 wounded. This large decrease is, no doubt, owing to the good effect of the new steamboat law passed by Congress.

MORE DISTURBANCES IN KANSAS.—It will be seen by the annexed dispatch, that the difficulties in Kansas between the Free State men and the Pro-slavery party, which were announced a few days since as settled, have again been renewed.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.
The Lexington (Mo) Herald, of the 22nd, says that on the 15th the Free State constitution adopted by the Topeka convention, was voted for. A collision took place between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties at Leavenworth City, which resulted in the destruction of the ball-box and an entire suspension of voting. A house belonging to an anti-slavery man was burnt to the ground, and a pro-slavery man charged with the act, arrested, and lodged in jail. His friends rallied, broke open the jail, and burnt it to the ground. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties have sent for excitement.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A contemporary suggests that the sentence "The House not yet organized," has become as familiar as the words, "some time ago," "Shall not yet taken." The truth is, that matters at Washington are in a bad fix, worse, if possible, than on the first day of the session. During last week, the "immortal seventy-four" dwindled to sixty-six, and the consequence was that Banks came within three votes of election. On the last ballot, of which we have any report, he was, however, a little farther off from the speaker's chair, though still near enough to make it important that all opposed to him should be punctual in their attendance at each day's session. All sorts of plans by which to organize have been proposed, but none have suited a majority well enough to secure anything like harmony. On Wednesday the House adopted a resolution that no motion to adjourn should be entertained till a Speaker was elected. That evening the House took a recess till the usual hour of meeting next day. On Thursday the resolution was rescinded.

On Monday last, the President sent in his annual message, which was read in the Senate, but refused a reading in the House, and laid upon the table. The following abstract of some of the important points in the message, was received by telegraph at Louisville:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.
The President's message was read in the Senate. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual message to the two Houses in consequence of the non-organization of the House, but his conviction of duty will not permit him to delay any longer the giving to Congress information of the state of the Union and reports of the various departments. He judges necessary or expedient. He commences by giving a history of the non-organization of the House, and a history of Central American affairs in particular. The President refers to the recent troubles in Kansas, and says that the Union must be protected in the exercise of their rights without interference on the part of the people of any other State. He commends the subject to the early attention of Congress; and gives a history of the formation of the Union; and expiates on State rights, particularly referring to slavery and the fugitive slave law. He regards the agitation as dangerous to the Union, and says that he must see to it that the State disregard constitutional obligations and refuse to obey the law of Congress—decries that the South has obtained advantages over the North in the Federal Government, and proceeds to refer to the ordinance of 1787 and the acquisition of La. to illustrate the balance of power between freedom and slavery. He comes down to the annexation of Texas, the rupture of the Missouri compromise, and argues that the South has got no more than belongs to her. He gives an elaborate defence of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and indignantly denies that it was a breach of faith.

Grave questions are pending with some foreign powers, the most important of which is that with Great Britain, arising out of the Nicaragua question. It was the understanding of the United States in making the treaty that all the present States of the former Central American Republic would themselves enjoy complete independence, and that both contracting powers engaged to see that the same extent of territory should be preserved to the United States. The President says that if either of them had any claim of right in Central America, such claim was unreasonably relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that the Convention, therefore, was not to be extended to any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific claims, and the restrictions were, in the same sense, obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding it would never have been concluded by the United States. The President says that the Convention was to maintain unchanged all previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, etc., these pretensions are founded on the assumption of a political relation, between Great Britain and the remainder of Indians on that coast, entered into at the time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the treaty of 1763, Great Britain acquired, as no possible set of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights. It, however, became apparent that Great Britain still continued in the exercise of large territory in all the part of Central America, commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of Nicaragua.

This act of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America as understood by this Government, has been made a subject of negotiation through the American minister in London. Great Britain has, by repeated and successful treaties, recognized the pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain, and in mustering terms Great Britain now asserts her right to the Mosquito coast, and the entire length of the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua. The interference of Great Britain, though exerted once in the form of a military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, now presents claims to the right of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians.

The President adds that this Government steadily denies that at the date of the treaty of 1763, Great Britain acquired any political rights, other than the limited established at Belize. The President states that the British Government sees no reason for the interruption of peaceful intercourse with Great Britain, and expresses his confidence in the friendly relations which it is the interest, as well as the policy, of both countries to maintain. He adds: There is however reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territory, this interference will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permitted me to entertain. In regard to recruiting in Britain, he says that the traditional policy of the United States is not to interfere with the belligerents. Such being the public rights of the United States, no solicitude was felt in regard to this interference to provide for a foreign legion. It is a matter of surprise therefore to find persons engaged in the States in this business. The ordinary steps have been taken to arrest the parties concerned. The matter has acquired additional importance by the disclosure of the fact that enlistments had been prosecuted by a plan devised by official authority. After stating that the recruiting rendezvous had been established in the United States by British civil and military officers, he argues, from these considerations and facts, that it was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design concerted by responsible public functionaries. These causes impelled me to present the case to the British Government. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated due time.

A Teacher Wanted!
A GOOD and experienced Teacher can get a good school by applying to the undersigned at Millersville, Ky. Good recommendations are required.
N. WOLFIN, J. Trustees.
JNO. P. HUGHES, J. Trustees.
Millersville, Jan. 4, '56.

Wanted to Hire!
I wish to hire, for the present year, a stout, capable, HOUSE GIRL, of good character. A liberal price will be given.
SAML. AYRES.
Jan. 4, '56

Money Found!
FOUND, in Danville, by a little boy, on a Thursday morning, Jan. 3, 1856, a sum of money, which the owner can get by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement. Apply
AT THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 4, '56

Breast Pin Lost!
LOST, about the 1st of December, on the streets of Danville, or somewhere between town and the residence of Col. Thos. Barbee, a Lady's Gold Breast Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it
AT THIS OFFICE.
Dec. 28, '55

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

January 1, 1856.

WRITTEN BY A. FULKESSON, JR.

A voice, comes moaning on the midnight air,
As o'er the cold and solemn brow of night
A spell of silence and of sadness reigns;
A voice, deep, guttural, forth, with fearful tone,
A "dreadful dirge" for the departed year.
A wail as from a wounded heart is heard
To breathe in agony a long farewell
To all the joys months that came o'ft late
To shed their brief but bright and glorious smiles.

Upon the fair green earth, and hence depart
To join the millions that have gone like them.
Fading, like mists before the rising dawn,
Upon the sea of time, whose waves engulf
All that mortality has seen of life,
Or all the ages known of smiles and tears.
On many a brow, where beauty's seal was set,
On many an eye, whose look was life and love,
The cold and marble sleep of death now rests.
O'er many a dream that when the year was young,
Some proud heart, nursed with deep and silent joy.

The withering blight of tears, and time hath fallen.
The words of rapture and the tales of love
In spring's sweet hours poured forth in beauty's car,
Are heard no more—prebance the lips that wore
The music of their earnest song, are cold,
And hearts that drank its notes forever still.
The fair and young, the beautiful, the loved,
Have left the spoiler's touch and passed away.
The gifted and the gay, the apt and true,
And infant in its mother's fondling arms,
Have passed the portals of their mortal home
And dwell in other and immortal worlds.
A year with all its mysteries of love,
And new-fledged joys unutterably sweet,
And hopes and griefs, and dreams and high resolves.

Has measured out its golden moments brief,
And is a part of the eternal past.
I sadly muse upon the flight of time,
And visions fleet across my troubled brain,
Like mocking memories of the loved and dead.
The pale phantoms of departed years
Are come to keep with me their mournful watch
Around the old year's bier.

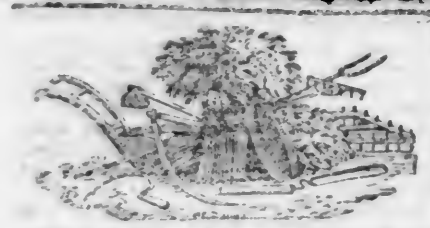
But, hark! I hear
The footsteps of a proud and youthful form—
Hope kindling in his eye, and rosy cheeks
Full blooming on his fresh and manly cheek.
The new year comes with glad and jocund smiles,
Rejoicing in the strength of life's gay morn.
His locks are glittering in their unshorn wealth,
And on his open brow no shade appears.
Eager to run his race, he laughs at fear,
And flings a scornful glance on things that die,
Even as we ourselves in early life,
Are wont to smile at danger or decay,
And pant to join the wild and eager chase
For pleasure, glory, wealth or empty fame.

Away! I will not moralize on man,
For mine my sorrow to a New Year's song;
The world grows better as the world moves on,
And hope inspires the Christian's heart, that
soon
Earth shall become the mansion of the Lord,
Where man shall dwell in peace and angels walk—

A glorious earth in Heaven—born beauty clad,
And fanned by zephyrs of eternal spring!

TRIBUTE CALENDAR FOR 1856.

way I will not mortise on man, none my sorrow to a New Year's song; I grow better as the world moves on, he inspires the Christian's heart, that shall become the mansion of the Lord, man shall dwell in peace and angel walk.	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	8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SUGAR CASE IN DORCHESTER.—The *Daily Advertiser*, a newspaper which always combines the useful and the interesting with no ordinary intellectual ability, observes that, to an inhabitant of Old Dorchester, who has been absent some fifteen or twenty years, the first thing which strikes him on his return is the fact that the sugar cane has been grown within the sound of the church bells of Boston. The editor refers to the statement that a sugar cane, measuring twelve feet high and an inch in diameter near the root, full of sap of an admirable sweetness, had been grown on the land of Mr. Housenway, under the shadow of the church of St. Mark's, in the town of Dorchester, Mass. The seed was from China.

A **SUBSCRIPTION.**—Of the 2,700,000 acres of land owned by the State to aid the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the Company opened in this city, as a test, the fund realized from the lands sold will not fall short of \$15,000,000. It is now thought that the land will be sold at a profit to the State, and that the money will be used to build the railroad. Under the stimulus of the times, this great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age.—*Chicago Tribune*.

FALL, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

I would respectfully call the attention of my new and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Referring the ladies to the assortment of the latest styles of Silks, Delaines, Merinos, and other fashionable dress goods, I have also an unusually large and superior stock of **CARPETING**, Oil Cloth and Mating, Curtain Goods, Table Covers, &c., of beautiful patterns. As I intend selling at **VERY LOW PRICES**, purchasers will find it to their interest to call on me before buying elsewhere.

sept 7, 1855

FOR SALE.

TOWN PROPERTY

In Danville, Ky.

THE undersigned offers for sale on favorable terms, a

Desirable Family Residence, Which is located in a pleasant part of the town, and is well arranged for comfort and convenience. Also,

An Eligible Building Lot, Containing 13 acres, situated on the Lexington Turnpike, inside of the town limits.

M. F. MAURY.
Danville, sept 28, 1855

DR. J. B. WHITE

HAVING concluded to remain in Danville, I respectfully tender his services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country, in the practice of his profession in its various branches.

Particular attention paid to the medical and surgical treatment of **CHRONIC DISEASES**, especially those of the rectum, anus, and urinary organs, such as Stricture, Gonorrhea, Hemorrhoids, Protrusion of Rectum, and all chronic Diseases of Females peculiar to their sex; also, the various affections of the Throat and Lungs, such as Bronchitis and Croup, and the latest stages of Consumption.

Prompt replies returned to letters from patients at a distance, and no charge for consultation unless treatment is entered into.

OFFICE—Third street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.
Danville, sept 24, 1855

NEW STYLES!

Hats and Caps, Boots & Shoes

W. FIGG HAS now on hand a fine stock of the latest styles of hats, caps, boots, and shoes, of every kind, in the most superior manner. He has now on hand a large stock of the best French Cal-Skins and other fine goods, which he is hereafter prepared to make up in the most fashionable style. Lasting and durable. He invites a call from his old customers and the public generally.

Shop on Main st., next door to Mr. Moore's. Merchants Tailoring establishment.
sept 13, 1855

ASSURANCE

BY THE **ALMA Insurance Company**, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets in Fire Department, Near \$500,000.

ALMA Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

As Agent of the above Company, I will issue policies of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, &c., on reasonable terms. I will also issue policies of Insurance in the Life Department of the Company.

A. S. MCGRORTY, Ag't.
oct 7, 1855 [sept 11, 54] Danville, Ky.

ESTMA Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

As Agent of the above Company, I will issue policies of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, &c., on reasonable terms. I will also issue policies of Insurance in the Life Department of the Company.

A. S. MCGRORTY, Ag't.
oct 7, 1855 [sept 11, 54] Danville, Ky.

Professional Cards.

BELL & COWAN, Attorneys at Law, DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of their profession, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to their care in Boyle and the adjoining counties. Oct 4, 1855

J. L. BOLLING, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Main-street, Perryville, Ky., Will attend to all business entrusted to him in Boyle and the adjoining counties. sept 7, 1855

BOYLE & ANDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY. Will continue to practice Law in partnership with Boyle and the adjoining counties. Office on Main-street, opposite the Court House. sept 2, 1855

WILLIAMS, continue to practice Law in partnership with Boyle and the adjoining counties. Office on Main-street, opposite the Court House. sept 2, 1855

SPEED S. FRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. Any business confided to him will be promptly attended to. Feb 27, 1852

G. P. YOUNG, Attorney at Law, DANVILLE, KY. Will practice in the various Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. He will also act as agent for the sale of land or lease of Real Estate or Personal Property, and attend promptly to the collection of money either as an Attorney or General Collector. All business entrusted to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. Office on Main-street, opposite Court-house. oct 13, 1855 [sept 18, 53]

GEO. P. NEWBY, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, DANVILLE, KENTY. OFFICE—Up stairs, over Mr. J. H. Caldwell's Store, Entrance on Main street. nov 18, 1853

DR. F. COWAN TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Danville and vicinity. Office on Main-street, next door to Mr. W. S. Hickman's Store, in the room formerly occupied by the Post Office. sept 29, 1854

DR. JAMES HUNTER HAS determined to remain in Danville, and will devote his attention entirely to the practice of the various branches of his profession. OFFICE—Up stairs over Mr. Budd's Silversmith Shop, in the brick building nearly opposite the Branch Bank. march 2, 1855

C. F. MEYER, DEALER IN PIANOS, Music and Musical Instruments, Corner of Main and Mulberry sts. (up stairs), LEXINGTON, KY. Entrance—The iron steps on Mulberry street, opposite the Phoenix Hotel. sept 15, 1854

J. C. HEWEY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Confectioneries and Candies, Fine Groceries, ORNAMENTAL DOMESTIC FRUITS, Perfumery and Fancy Articles. igsars and Tobacco; Wines and Cordials; Oysters, &c. &c. No. 23, Main street, DANVILLE, KY. march 14, 1853

WATKINS & OWSLEY, Commission Merchants, Provision and Tobacco Brokers, No. 266, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LATEST STYLES, Clothing and Furnishing Goods! FOR THE FALL & WINTER! Cheap! Superior! Well-Made!

LEVYSON & BRO. ARE now receiving the largest and most superior stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Danville, embracing Overcoats—of every Description, Dress, Frock, Sack, and Box COATS of all kinds, and the latest styles of Pants, Vests, and Fancy Cloth, Cassimere and Java PANTS, Velvet, Hush, Satta, Silk, and Woolen VESTS. Together with Furnishing Goods, including everything necessary to dress a gentleman from top to toe in the latest style. INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CANES, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

Our new stock will challenge comparison with any in the country, for variety, quality and price. We are determined not to be undersold in this market, and our motto is "SMALL PROFITS—QUICK SALES." Persons desiring to clothe themselves in the most fashionable manner, and well-made garments, at the Very Lowest Prices at which such articles can be sold, are invited to give us a call.

L. LEVENSON & BRO. AT LEVENSON & BRO.'S Merchant Tailoring Establishment. Between McGrorty's Drug Store and Healey's Confectionery.

Will be found, besides a large stock of Clothing, a splendid assortment of Piece Goods, of the most fashionable and admired patterns for Coats, Pants, and Vests, which they are prepared to cut and make up, in the best manner, at greatly reduced prices.—Drop in and examine for yourselves. Danville, sept 14, 1855

E. BARBAROUX R. W. SNOWDEN, BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN, (SUCCESSORS TO TAYLOR & BARBAROUX.) HYDRAULIC POUNDING, Corner of Washington and Floyd Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Cast Iron Screw Pipes for Gas, Steam and Water. Also, Socket and Flange Pipe.

CAST IRON PIPES, OF VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES, CAST IRON RAILING, Tobacco and Mill Saws, Railroad Car Wheels and other Castings for Railroads and general Job Work. Louisville, sept 25

PUMPS.

JUST received, direct from the manufacturer in New York, a large supply of various descriptions of **ANTI-FREEZING PUMPS** of very superior quality—suitable for any well or cistern from 5 to 20 feet deep. I am selling them Low for Cash. Call and see. oct 18, 1855

GEO. W. COLLINS, CARPETS—CARPETS! Various descriptions, which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, and warrant to give general satisfaction. I also make and have sewed on hand, superior

WELSH & NICHOLS have a very large stock of Carpets, which they are selling cheap. oct 12

WELSH & NICHOLS have just received a splendid lot of Clocks and Watches. Also, a good stock of Clocking Cloths. oct 12

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IMPORTANT

To the Agricultural Interests!

I WISH to inform my friends and the public that I will continue to manufacture my well known and thoroughly tried

WELSH & NICHOLS have a very large stock of Carpets, which they are selling cheap. oct 12

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HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

THE undersigned, late proprietor of the "Danville House," has taken for a term of years, that large and commodious public house, so long known in all the South and West, as the "Central House," and having refitted and furnished the same, is now prepared to accommodate all, whether local or transient, persons who may favor him with a call. His long experience in the business of Hotel-keeping, and his earnest desire to please all his guests, will, he hopes, justify him in saying, that at the "Central House" a very thing may be found to render his guests comfortable and happy. Thankful to his old friends, they need not be assured that the same kindly welcome will greet them, and increased efforts made to please them. Intending to furnish the best country affords, his customers may at all times rely upon getting it, and at such prices as will be regarded as very reasonable. A liberal share of the public patronage then is desired, and the undersigned hopes it will be extended to him.

W. A. HARNES.
Danville, sept 9, 1855

LIVERY STABLE, ATTACHED to the "Central House," and under the immediate superintendence of JAMES W. FARRIS, is a Livery and Saddle Stable, at which, at all times, Horses, Buggies and Carriages May be Hired.

Mr. FARRIS having a long experience in the business, with Nick Break and Pit up Horses in the best possible style. They will also be taken at Livery by Day, Week or Month, and the utmost possible care taken to render perfect satisfaction. The charges shall be reasonable and perfectly adjusted. They respectfully request a fair share of the public patronage.

REDDING HOUSE, G. A. ARMSTRONG, Shelbyville, Ky. oct 6, 1854

BATTERY HOUSE, DANVILLE, KY. THE undersigned having purchased this large and commodious Hotel, and prepared to accommodate Travelers, regular boarders, and the public generally, in the best style. By strict attention to the comfort of patrons, by keeping a good Table, and having competent waiters, and polite and attentive servants, he will warrant the widely spread and enviable reputation of this house.

THE STAGES for Lexington, Louisville, Crab Orchard, Lebanon, &c., arrive at and depart from this house. There is attached to it a large STABLE, where Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c., can be hired at all times.

WM. M. FIELDS.
sept 22, 1854

RIFFE HOUSE, HUSTONVILLE, KY. P. B. RIFFE, - - PROPRIETOR. THE undersigned having purchased the old and well-known Tavern Stand in Hustonville, Kentucky, heretofore known by the name of the "Wagoner House," is prepared to accommodate Travelers and regular Boarders in the very best style. Having refitted and furnished the house and being prepared to give his personal attention to the business, he hopes to make all who patronize him comfortable and at home. His TABLE shall be always supplied with the best country affords, his ROOMS neat and pleasant, and his STABLE furnished with an abundance of provender, and attended by a good Outler. Charges moderate.

Good Horses and Buggies kept for hire. oct 9, 1855

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE. J.